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EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois
 JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor

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Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership, \$25.00

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 7 AND 8, 1914.
 MEMBERS AND FRIENDS URGED TO ATTEND.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 7-8. The annual address will be presented by Judge O. N. Carter of the Illinois State Supreme Court.

Mr. Henry A. Converse, of Springfield, will deliver an address on the life and public services of Shelby M. Cullom, late United States Senator from this State and an honorary member of the Historical Society.

Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University, one of the Directors of the Historical Society and Chairman of the State Park Board, will talk to the Society on the Illinois State Park System, and will show by means of lantern slides some of the beauty spots and historic places in the State. To Professor James, more than to any other individual is due the credit for securing Starved Rock and vicinity as a State park. He is therefore well equipped to make this address interesting and valuable.

In the year 1840, during the Harrison campaign, a great whig meeting was held in the little city of Springfield, Ills. It was a notable meeting for that early day, delegates from all parts of the State and even from cities outside of Illinois being in attendance. There were floats and banners, log cabins, coon skins and hard cider barrels, and all the much talked of features of the campaign represented.

A session of the annual meeting will be devoted to the history of this meeting. Mrs. F. R. Jamison of Springfield, will talk about the actual meeting, and Mrs. Edith P. Kelly of Bloomington, will tell of the representatives from the north part of the State and Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, regent of Benjamin Mills Chapter of the D. A. R. at Greenville, will tell of Southern Illinois' representation. The music of the campaign of 1840, will be given.

Captain J. H. Burnham, a director and one of the founders of the Society will tell the Society about the changes in the course of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers which resulted in the destruction of the old capital of Illinois, historic Kaskaskia. Captain Burnham has devoted months of study and research to this subject, and his paper, which will be accompanied by maps and charts, will be a definite acquisition to Illinois history. Other interesting historical addresses will be given by persons well qualified to contribute to State history.

Though details are not entirely completed the following is a tentative program for the annual meeting:

THURSDAY MORNING

May 7, 1914

9:00 o'clock.—Directors' Meeting.

Annual business meeting.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Williamson County Vendetta. Judge George E. Young, Marion, Ill.

Address—Chief Little Turtle, Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, Chicago.

The Kaskaskia Commons.....H. W. Roberts, Chester
Life and Services of Shelby M. Cullom. Henry A. Converse, Springfield.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Illinois State Park System. Illustrated. Prof. J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Changes in the Courses of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers at Old Kaskaskia. Capt. J. H. Burnham, Bloomington, Ills.

The Methodist Church and Reconstruction. Prof. W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

The Yates' Phalanx or The Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac.

Some Indian Remains in Rock Island County, Illinois. John H. Hauberg, Rock Island.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

An Account of the Great Whig Meeting held at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. With music of the Campaign.

Representation at the Convention from Northern Illinois. Mrs. Edith P. Kelly, Bloomington.

The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. Mrs. Isabel Jamison, Springfield.

Southern Illinois and Neighboring States at the Convention. Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, Greenville, Ills.

FRIDAY EVENING

Annual Address—Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County, Judge O. N. Carter.

Reception in State Library.

This program is not exact as to titles of addresses or the time at which they will be delivered but it gives information as to the splendid program prepared for the annual meeting.

Members of the Society are urgently requested to attend the meeting. Each year the program committee issues urgent invitations and, while the members receive the addresses in the Transactions of the Society, attendance on the meeting will be a help to themselves and the officers of the Society, and a compliment and an evidence of appreciation of the labor and research which speakers have devoted to the preparation of these addresses for the Society.

Please make an effort to attend the annual meeting.

**FLAG OF COMPANY C, 77TH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY FINDS FINAL AND
HONORED RESTING PLACE IN ILLINOIS
MEMORIAL HALL.**

The following is an extract from an address delivered before the 77th Regiment Reunion association, September 22, 1913, by Mrs. John Buckingham:

"Regiment after regiment was quickly formed in the ranks of war in the early sixties.

The lamented D. P. Grier of Peoria was commissioned Colonel of the valiant 77th regiment Illinois volunteers, to which was added our own Company C. This regiment was ordered to encamp in Peoria awaiting a call to the front where war's fierce duties called, and where the lives of a few men counted little in the news of the battle. Yet they were our brothers and represented the bone and sinew of our community.

The suggestion of the Company's flag was first made by the late Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. The thought was conveyed to our neighbors, the Lowpointers, who responded with eagerness. A meeting of the citizens of Washburn and Lowpoint was called. Hon. James G. Bayne was chairman, and all needed arrangements were perfected. A committee was appointed to purchase a flag in New York, at a cost of \$100, which amount was easily obtained by soliciting the friends of the soldiers, many of whom have laid their burdens by and crossed the deep, dark valley.

On motion of Dr. Thomas, Carrie M. Jenkins was appointed to accompany a delegation and present the flag to Company C. This was effected on a delightful September day, in 1862. The flag was received in behalf of the Company by John Buckingham, with a few appropriate remarks. Captain McCulloch responded by singing the glorious Star Spangled Banner, which from his well trained voice rang out loud and clear and echoed among the trees, as we shall never hear it again.

They broke camp September 2nd, and were soon in active service. For three long years the conflict raged with war's usual routine of monotonous camp life, long and wearisome marches, the strong fierce battle with its dire results and anon many pining in rebel prisons.

Woman's part in the great struggle was a severe one. To multiplied duties and responsibilities were added days of anxiety and nights of sadness.

Our societies were Soldiers' Aid in which we prepared articles of clothing for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. Sundays we frequently tore bandages with which to dress the wounds of the afflicted ones.

There came a day when unconditional surrender was the watchword. When guns were stacked and cannons dumb, our cause triumphant, the great battle won.

A public reception was given August 12th, 1865, in the grove south of Lowpoint, to welcome home the brave defenders of our country. Nothing was omitted to make the occasion the most notable event of a lifetime.

The day was the fairest. At an early hour the people came, from near and far to participate in the grand and universal welcome. Following a call to order the splendid band of the 77th discoursed its sweetest music. The reception address was delivered by Rev. Herrick, to which Mr. J. Buckingham responded.

The thousands then partook of a bounteous repast, of substantial and delicacies, followed by music and speaking. Mr. J. M. Avery, of Company C, in an appropriate address returned the flag to the ladies who had presented it. This was responded to by Mrs. Carrie M. Buckingham:

Soldiers:—Nearly three years since I, in behalf of the ladies of Washburn and Lowpoint, tendered a beauteous and glowing banner, the ensign of liberty, to a brave band of noble Spartan-like heroes who had assumed the proud title of American soldiers, and in freedom's sacred name had rushed boldly forth on a mission truly wonderful and sublime.

Hard was the struggle, yet we were proud to send you forth as we witnessed in you an earnest devotion of spirit and disinterested patriotism, these bright characteristics of Columbia's true defenders. We gave into your hands the emblem of our country's pride and greatness, bidding you bear it even to the Southern blood-stained shore, calling upon the God of battle to crown all your efforts with success and lead you on to laureled victory.

With what intense interest did we follow you through all the fearful scenes of carnage. How ardently did we turn our gaze Southward to view the waving of our country's banners in the Southern breeze. Often did we behold you cluster around it,

while it seemed to rehearse to you memories of the past. We knew the men were true who upheld it; believed it would never be dishonored or suffered to be hurled to the dust by traitorous bands. Our hearts, with yours, were deeply imbued in our national cause. Today you return to us this precious, priceless memento without one single star erased or stripe polluted. Its soiled and war-worn marks speak loudly to us of hard service and dangers braved. We always loved the stars and stripes, but this banner we hold doubly dear, that you have borne it through the dread clamor of battle. You have added new radiance to the former glories of the blood bought prize, clustered around by a resplendent halo, intermingled with the gorgeous sunlight and heaven's angelic cherubim gazing smilingly upon it.

Our gratitude to you cannot be spoken; but your brave deeds of noble valor will illumine the pages of our future history. We rejoice that we have now the satisfaction of greeting again our nation's redeemers. You come to us victory-crowned, honor-laden, a bright enduring wreath encircling your brows and not yours only, but also your brothers in death as in their lives who poured out their life blood through every throbbing vein. Now we can exclaim our land is redeemed, the bayonet sheathed, the cannons dumb, our banner unfurled to peaceful breezes and we bid you welcome, welcome to your homes and loved ones."

FLAG OF COMPANY C.

This letter was published in the Washburn Leader because of the historical facts related therein and is self-explanatory:

Washburn, Nov. 10, 1913.

Adjutant General,
Springfield, Illinois

Dear General:

I am sending you by Parcel Post the old Flag of Company C, 77th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for deposit in Memorial Hall, at the State House. This flag was purchased in New York City, for \$100 by the ladies of Cazenovia township, Woodford Co., and presented to the Company on a September day in 1862, and with the Company went to the front, on October 4, 1862. On May 22, 1863, in the charge on Vicksburg's heights, the regimental flag was planted on the Confederate works, where

it remained until the flag staff was shot off, and the flag fell into the hands of the enemy, from whom it was not recovered.

This Company C Flag then went into use as the regimental flag, and was so used until the 4th of October, 1863, when a new flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of the city of Peoria, and this Company C Flag was returned to its Company duty, where it remained until the close of the war and the return of the Company, when it was formally returned, August 12, 1865, to the ladies who originally presented it to them; they gave it into the hands of Capt. J. M. McCulloch, of Company C, where it remained until his death, when it fell into the hands of his son, Rev. W. E. McCulloch of Pittsburg, Pa., who on March 28, 1913, sent it to the undersigned with request, that after going on exhibition at the annual reunion of the regiment September 22 and 23, 1913, it should be deposited in the state house at Springfield, its final resting place. Before doing this, it was very neatly repaired and re-inforced by Miss Viola Buckingham, whose father was a musician in the Company, and a valiant soldier, who marched three years under this once beautiful and now glorious banner, participating in all of its battles, and since the war, was one of the committee, designated by the regiment, to assist in fixing points occupied by the regiment, during the seige of Vicksburg, where granite markers were planted by the general government. This flag was present with its Company in thirteen battles besides many skirmishes, and in all their marches through nine states of the union, in their three years of service.

Fraternally Yours,

FRANK N. IRELAND,

Secretary 77th Regiment Reunion Association.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN OLD RESIDENT OF ILLINOIS.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER: Editor Historical Society Journal.

DEAR MADAM: The enclosed communication might prove of sufficient general interest to justify its publication in the Journal.

Mr. William Beckman is still living at Sacramento. He lately presented me a most interesting book of travels in Europe,

Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. On a flyleaf he had written the following:

"This book was written by Mrs. William Beckman, wife of the Illinois stage driver and the California banker. Mrs. Beckman was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, and the fact that the author is a native Illinoisan will undoubtedly increase the interest of the reader."

The book bears the likeness of a magnificent looking lady. And its dedication is as follows:

"For his patience during my absence, his words of praise and kind encouragement, I gratefully dedicate these sketches to

MY HUSBAND

And to a memory—the memory of one whose wanderings are ended—

MY SAINTED MOTHER."

The Edward Bonney mentioned by Mr. Beckman was mainly instrumental in the suppression of a band of criminals that infested Northern Illinois in the forties. He apprehended those guilty of the robbery and murder of Colonel Davenport on the 4th of July, 1844. Three of them were hanged, John and Aaron Long, and Granville Young. Their cases went to the State Supreme Court and may be found in Gilman's reports. Their execution virtually broke up the band.

Bonney wrote a book with the fascinating title:—"The Banditti of the Prairie or the Murderer's Doom." As a young boy I read it over and over, and have not yet gotten away from its spell; I still have a copy.

On the stage line over which Mr. Beckman drove as a boy from Chicago to Aurora, was situated just north of Hinsdale, what used to be called "Brush Hill." It was an important point on the route. Some years ago I visited the old place long since dead, and kodaked what there was left of the old hotel of seventy years ago. There was, I found, a tradition that Lincoln and other famous men of those days—the forties and fifties had stopped there. Perhaps they did not but "Where doubt is disenchantment 'tis wisdom to believe."

The front of the hotel is not imposing, but it ran back indefinitely, and at times farmers filled the beds and covered the floors.

I send you a picture you may use if you wish, and return to me. The light of other days rests on old "Brush Hill," and

some vain, impious man has changed its name to Fullersburg; it was a Fuller probably; but its old name which signifies something, will remain.

Something concerning Mr. Beckman I think well worth preserving in the Journal.

Very respectfully,

F. M. ANNIS,
Aurora, Ills.

Mr. Beckman was known to the older residents of Aurora, as having been a stage driver for the old Frink & Walker Stage company, and Judge F. M. Annis wrote him and asked for further details. In an interesting reply, which is given herewith, Mr. Beckman tells of the early days. He writes of Edward Bonney and the horse thieves whom he captured. Bonney's book, "The Banditti of the Prairie," was reprinted in the serial story department of The Aurora Beacon-News a year or so ago.

Mr. Beckman is now in his seventy-ninth year and is wonderfully active. He is president of the People's Saving bank of Sacramento and has been for more than twenty years. He went to Sacramento in 1852 and has since lived there. The former Aurora man is the oldest Odd Fellow in California and has been a member of Sacramento lodge for nearly fifty years.

The letter to Judge F. M. Annis is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—I received your letter of March 27 some time ago, but as I have been a busy man I have not taken the time to answer it.

"In your letter you ask me if the stage line that was run from Chicago to Aurora was owned by Frink & Walker. I will say that Frink & Walker, the great stage company owned nearly all of the stages of Illinois, part of Michigan, part of Indiana, part of Wisconsin and part of Iowa. In those days they were a great deal like your Illinois Central railroad, or some other big corporation. They not only did staging work but were also politicians, as it was necessary for the members of congress to assist them to get mail contracts.

"You also asked me about the time I used to make from Chicago to Aurora. I will say that we left Chicago at 8 o'clock in the morning and got to Naperville for dinner. Naperville was the county seat of DuPage county and we dined at the old Pre-emption house then. We arrived in Aurora between 2 and 4 o'clock. When the roads were good we got there earlier, and

when the roads were bad it was sometimes after night before we got there.

"You also ask if I drove west of the Fox river. I will say my first driving was from Chicago to St. Charles with two four-horse teams. Then I was transferred over to your road and drove three four-horse teams from Chicago to Aurora. Then I was put on the road from Chicago to Beloit and drove from Chicago to Woodstock.

"The night I got to Woodstock the first time, everybody was drunk, and the cause was that they had moved the county seat from the town of McHenry to Woodstock, and it seemed to be more important to those people than if the capital at Washington had been moved there.

"By this time the Chicago & Galena railroad was started, which today is a part of the North-Western system. In regard to the railroad will say that they put down strips of wood and nailed a piece of strap iron on top of them and that was the construction of the railroad that was first built out of Chicago.

"The stage lines met the trains, the first transfer place being Des Plaines. We used to call it O'Plain, and it is now called Maywood. Here the passengers would get off the cars and the stages would meet them and take them to their destination.

"The next place where the stage met the cars was at Cottage Hill, now called Elmhurst, and the next one was what we called the Junction, which is about ten miles from St. Charles and must have been about the same distance from Aurora. As the railroad advanced the stage lines moved farther west.

"I drove for some time from this Junction to Rockford by way of St. Charles, Genoa and Belvidere. Afterward I was transferred to the road from Rockford to Freeport and that was my last driving. I also drove for two winters, when the canal was frozen up, from Chicago to Joliet which was all night work both ways. They used to put us young drivers at the night work as our eyesight was better than that of the older men.

"As you asked how I happened to be a stage driver, I will say that it really came about by accident in this way. I lived on a farm near Cottage Hill and Cottage Hill was the post-office. I was there one day for the mail when the stage came along from St. Charles and the driver, who was quite an elderly man, had so hard a chill that he could hardly get off the coach. There were no passengers that day and the hotel man, who was also the stage agent, did not know how to get the stage to Chicago.

He had seen me driving four-horse teams hauling corn, potatoes and stuff of that kind, so he asked me if I could drive that coach to Chicago and I told him, 'yes,' I would be glad to do so.

"When I got to Chicago old man Frink came out and said, 'Where is this coach from?' I told him St. Charles. Then he asked where the driver was and I told him sick at Cottage Hill, not able to move. He then said, 'Wait a minute.' He was a large man, and he climbed upon the seat beside me. I asked him where the postoffice was and he showed me—I unloaded the mail and he told me to drive to the barn which I did.

"He then asked me what I had been doing, and I told him I had been raised on a farm and knew nothing else except the work on a farm. He asked me if I would not like driving stage and asked me how old I was, and I told him 16. Well, to end the conversation, he said, 'If you want to drive stage, you take this team and drive to St. Charles tomorrow. I think you are the right kind of stuff to make a good stage-driver.' Hence I followed the business in Illinois for four years.

"You speak also about Edward Bonney. Edward Bonney was one of our neighbors after he captured the bandits, and while the railroad was running as far as Cottage Hill. He used to come over, and I played checkers with him a great deal and I was intimately acquainted with him.

"His house had wooden shutters at all the windows which were all closed as soon as night came, and he would not go out of the house after dark. The way I remember it was that when he captured these fellows he had to go among them and commit some depredations also, and after he exposed them and sent them to state's prison, their friends swore vengeance against Bonney. The same gang killed Colonel Davenport at Rock Island. I remember all the circumstances connected with it.

"You also ask me if I was ever held up. I will say I was always lucky enough to miss it. Although coaches ahead of me and coaches behind me were 'stood up,' they always missed me.

"The hotel in Aurora, that is the stage house, was kept by a man named Wilder, quite a character, who took a great liking to me. Among other incidents I remember he had a pair of colts, young horses that ran away with him a couple of times and he was afraid to drive them, so in the afternoon after I got through he would hook them into a light buggy and I would take the old man in and drive him as far as Elgin and back.

I soon had the runaway notion out of them and sold them to the stage company for him.

"The stage horses at that time were worth \$100 apiece, and instead of the farmers raising race horses they would raise stage horses, because the stage company always had good horses, good harness, good coaches and everything up to date.

"I will say further in connection with this, that I always had a good time in my life, but my stage-driving days I enjoyed the most. It is an occupation that a young fellow gets naturally attached to.

"Now I have made this long enough, and I will not burden you with any more.

"Hoping we may meet some day, if not in this world, we will take our chances in the next.

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM BECKMAN."

THE STUDLEY FAMILY REUNION, NEPONSET, ILLS., AUGUST 30, 1913.

REUNION OF THE STUDLEY FAMILY.

At the first reunion of the Studley family, held August 30, 1913, in Neponset, Illinois, the following historical sketch was given by E. F. Norton. The many interesting facts it contains relative to the family and to the town make it worthy of preservation, not only by the family, but by the citizens of Neponset, Bureau county and the State at large.

Dear Kinsmen: We are gathered together here today not to celebrate, but to commemorate the lives and deeds of our forefather's and especially we wish to do honor to those to whom we owe, not only our being, but to whom we are indebted for our many blessings and comforts that surround us—William Studley and Ann Chapman Studley.

It was not by chance or lot that they builded up their home on these fertile prairies but by forethought and good judgment as we will find by their actions after leaving England, their native land.

Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley were born in Yorkshire, England and resided there until May 1, 1833. They then set sail for America accompanied by their four children—William Studley, Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley and Thomas

Studley. They came by sail boat by way of Quebec, thence to Columbus, Ohio, landing in Naples, Illinois, in August of the same year. They were fourteen weeks on the trip from England, six weeks and three days upon the ocean.

Not being pleased with the section where they stopped, they moved near Lynnvile, Morgan County, now Scott County, Illinois, where they resided until 1837, when they moved to Osceola Grove one mile south of Spoon River bridge, nearly six miles due south of Neponset, driving hogs and cattle overland. In the fall of 1837 they moved to Barren Grove, to the very spot upon which we are now gathered to do them honor. They resided here until the time of his death in 1878.

To Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley the honor is due of being the first settlers in Neponset township, Bureau county, Illinois, and to them was born the first white child in the township, Mrs. Jane Studley Dunn, now deceased.

Twenty of the Hall family, and relatives came one year later.

In the Studley cabin, the first one here, located just south of yonder walnut tree, was held the first school and later a school house was built on the old trail eighty rods south of the cabin.

You are all probably well informed of the trials and hardships these people underwent. Often have they been related to us by our fathers and mothers.

William Studley was thoroughly an agriculturist and to the Studley family is due at least one thing—they are almost without exception an agricultural family, largely a producing family. We have no lawyers, no doctors, no preachers to offset these facts. We have no criminals nor inmates of penitentiaries nor ever have had in the family.

After the death of William Studley in 1878, Ann Studley moved to Neponset where she resided until 1886, the time of her death.

The second generation of the family were William Studley, who was the soldier of the family; Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley, Thomas Studley, Christopher Studley, Elizabeth Studley Bumphrey, Jane Studley Dunn, Charles Studley, eight in all, of whom four are living and able to be with us today. There are four generations now and the family records show two hundred twenty-eight direct descendants, a comparatively small number being deceased.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

Historical Societies Would Mark Spot Where Presidents Met.

Historical societies of Illinois hope to be able to place a big boulder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met. The site for the proposed monument is seventy-five miles west of Chicago on Kishwaukee creek, in DeKalb county.

It is believed that there in 1832, the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Black Hawk massacres. Incidentally, among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor and Major Robert Anderson.

It was at this place that the first sessions of court in DeKalb county were held.

Kapas, an Indian chief, occupied the historic spot with his tribe and he met a tragic death there. His burial mound is over the spot where he fell.

OLD FOLKS HEAR LECTURE ON STATE HISTORY.

The people of the Odd Fellows' Old Folk's Home at Mattoon, were given a treat on January 3, 1914, in the form of a finely illustrated lecture on Illinois. The account of the rise of Illinois from wilderness to a great commonwealth was told in an interesting way by picture and story.

The lecture began with French explorers and presented views made famous by LaSalle and Marquette. It lingered about Starved Rock and gave one many glimpses of this historic cliff and the scenery about it. Fort Dearborn, the Chicago Massacre and the part Illinois played in the war of 1812 were not forgotten. Lincoln and the Black Hawk war and other events in the life of Lincoln were noticed. The development of the State, the building of canals and railroads; the progress of schools and churches came in for attention also. Their attention was turned to the growth of the cities, the development of industries, the building and utilization of Chicago drainage canal. These and many other things were described in a most interesting way until one began to appreciate as never before the achievements of the state.

The lantern slides, of the best quality, were made especially for this lecture and are among the most complete sets on Illinois in existence.

The lecturer, Rev. R. F. Cressey of the Broadway church is a native of Illinois and much interested in its history. The story as told by him is full of interest and enters the mind through eye-gate as well as through ear-gate. It brings to many the previously unknown beautiful scenery of Illinois and thrills with the story of pioneer courage and human achievement. The interest of the audience was carried with the lecturer from the beginning to the very last word.

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association will be held May 20-23, 1914, at Grand Forks, South Dakota.

A NEW NUMBER OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

The Illinois State Historical Library is receiving from the press, Number 9 of the Illinois Historical Collections. This volume is a bibliography of the writings of travelers in the Illinois country, edited by Dr. Solon J. Buck of the University of Illinois. It contains a large amount of historical and bibliographical information.

It contains also a list of Illinois county histories and tells where each volume may be found. It will be reviewed at length in a later number of the Journal.

Dr. Buck will edit the first volume of the publications of the Illinois Centennial Commission.